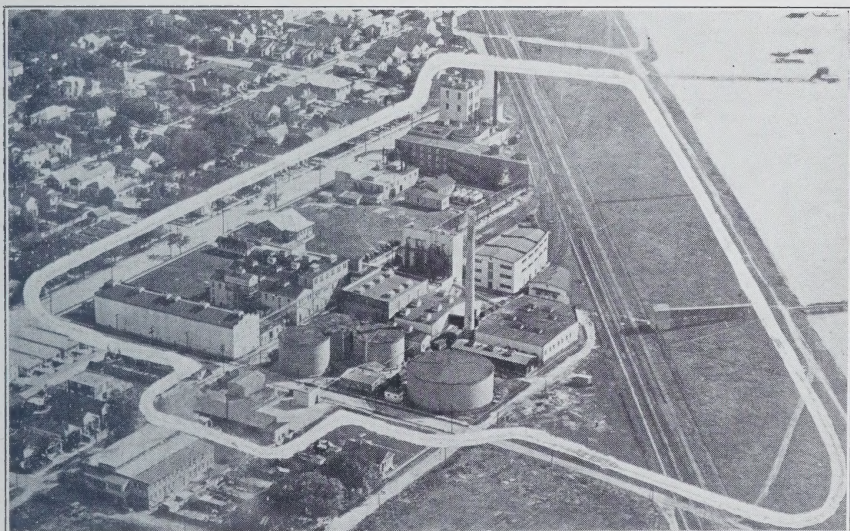


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no. 37

The AGRICULTURAL and INDUSTRIAL SOUTH

No. 37—INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL



ONE OF THE NINE INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL PLANTS LOCATED IN NEW ORLEANS
WHICH MANUFACTURE 30% OF THE INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL PRODUCED
IN THE UNITED STATES

THE LIBRARY OF THE
APR 6 1931
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AS OF MARCH 25, 1931

HIBERNIA BANK & TRUST COMPANY

New Orleans, U. S. A.

Hibernia Bank & Trust Company

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AS OF MARCH 25, 1931



RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	30,253,265.71
U. S. Government Securities, Other Bonds and Stocks	15,341,140.75
Investment in Hibernia Bank Building and Other Real Estate	4,493,473.94
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	1,657,300.22
Cash on Hand and With Banks	13,211,524.01
	64,956,704.63

LIABILITIES

Capital	2,500,000.00
Surplus	3,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	859,847.03
Reserved for Interest, Taxes and Contingencies	47,579.98
Other Reserves	200,000.00
Discount Collected But Not Earned	64,394.86
Liability on Acceptances	2,381,572.41
Deposits	\$55,903,310.35
	64,956,704.63

Liability on Letters of Credit, Issued But Not Drawn Against	1,006,017.44
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HIBERNIA BANK & TRUST COMPANY

Officers

R. S. HECHT, *President*

R. W. Wilmot
Vice-President
W. P. Simpson
Vice-President
A. P. Howard
Vice-President
Fred W. Ellsworth
Vice-President
Paul Villere
Vice-President
Jas. H. Kepper
Vice-President
R. N. Sims
Vice-President
W. B. Machado
Vice-President & Cashier
R. G. Fitzgerald
Asst. Vice-President
Louis P. Banchet
Asst. Vice-President
E. F. LeBreton
Asst. Vice-President
R. J. Druhan
Asst. Vice-President

J. Edward McGuire
Asst. Vice-President
J. M. O. Monasterio
Asst. Vice-President
Louis V. DeGruy
Trust Officer
Wm. F. Tutt
Assistant Cashier
Chas. E. Stevens
Assistant Cashier
F. J. Swain
Assistant Cashier
Benjamin Roach
Assistant Cashier
I. S. Edell
Assistant Cashier
W. W. Pope
Assistant Cashier
R. F. Schwaner
Assistant Cashier
H. E. Heiny
Assistant Cashier
S. I. Jay
Mgr. Savings Dept
L. E. Thoman
Safe Deposit Officer

Harry Lawton
Asst. Mgr. For. Tr. Dept.
A. C. Lapeyre
Asst. Trust Officer
F. P. Stubbs, Jr.
Asst. Trust Officer
W. C. Wilson
Mgr. Jefferson Branch
P. B. Ruello
Mgr. Dryades St. Branch
B. E. Hanna
Mgr. Mid-City Branch
V. M. Wheeler
Mgr. Industrial Branch
A. E. Schiro
Mgr. Decatur St. Branch
E. W. Walt
Mgr. Holmes Store Branch
Anna G. Roussel
Mgr. St. Charles Ave. Branch
Geo. Picou
Mgr. Algiers Branch
R. F. Nichols
Mgr. Broadmoor Branch

Directors

Dr. E. E. Allgeyer
Gus B. Baldwin
A. Brittin
E. J. Caire
Peter F. Dunn
C. P. Ellis, Jr.
Fred W. Ellsworth
Fred W. Evans
John T. Gibbons, Jr.
Geo. J. Glover

H. R. Gould
R. S. Hecht
Alvin P. Howard
Paul F. Jahncke
Jas. H. Kepper
J. J. Manson
Bernard McCloskey
Harry McCloskey
C. E. Meriwether
Mike M. Moss
Wm. H. Nalty

W. B. Reily, Jr.
Jos. Reuther
I. T. Rhea
W. L. Richeson
E. G. Schlieder
W. P. Simpson
Hugh E. Vincent
R. W. Wilmot
W. G. Wilmot
S. Zemmurray

HIBERNIA SECURITIES COMPANY, INC.

Officers

R. S. HECHT, *President*

Geo. H. Nusloch
Vice-President
A. P. Smith, Jr.
Treasurer

J. A. Baudean
Vice-President
James A. Stouse
Asst. Sales Mgr.

W. G. Wilmot
Vice-President
Kenner Baetjer
Secretary

NEW YORK OFFICE
W. A. Dietz, *Act. Mgr.*

ATLANTA OFFICE
J. A. MacLaren, *Mgr.*
Miss W. M. Ivey, *Asst. Mgr.*

CHICAGO OFFICE
Malcolm Semmes, *Mgr.*

ST. LOUIS OFFICE
Walter A. Yaeger, *Mgr.*

DALLAS OFFICE
R. A. W. Barrett, *Mgr.*

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

The New Orleans area is the largest industrial alcohol producing center in the United States.

An abundance of labor, excellent port facilities, reasonable transportation rates and the proximity to Cuba, Porto Rico and other sources of the raw material, black-strap molasses, make New Orleans an ideal location for commercial alcohol plants.

The first distillery, the Louisiana Alcohol Company, afterwards named the Louisiana Distillery Company, was established in New Orleans in 1892. Since then additional manufacturers have been quick to recognize the natural and economic advantages of locating in the city and have transferred their operations to New Orleans.

During the year June 1929 to June 1930 the nine New Orleans plants produced exactly 53,096,415 proof gallons of commercial alcohol and supplied 30 per cent of the total used by the United States. The nine plants have a capacity of 140,353,856 proof gallons annually, and storage facilities for 5,259,768 wine gallons.

A great many commodities are dependent upon alcohol for their existence. The following products all use alcohol in their manufacturing processes; artificial silk, organic chemicals, pyroxylin and pyroxylin plastics, paints, varnishes, shellacs, lacquers, and dyes; flavoring extracts, perfumery, synthetic resins, and vinegar; countless drugs essential in medicine and pharmacy, soaps, shoe blacking and dressing, inks, disinfectants and various cleaning solutions and solvent mixtures.

The government has prescribed special formulae of denatured alcohol in hundreds of trade lines, among which are artificial flowers and feathers, powders, brushes, confectioner's colors, dentifrices, embalming fluids, enamels, fertilizers, incandescent lamp filaments, fireworks, gas mantels, hats, imitation ivory, mucilage, glass, lubricants, photographic engravings and films, shampoos, paper, celluloid, imitation rubber, liniments, toilet articles, barbers' supplies, ad infinitum.

A large quantity of denatured alcohol is used in making anti-freeze solutions for the protection of automobile radiators. The latest statistics from the bureau of Industrial Alcohol, Treasury Department, indicate that more than 40,000,000 gallons of completely denatured alcohol were used in automobiles during 1929.

The manufacture of artificial silk, commonly known as rayon, is a comparatively new and extensive use of industrial alcohol. Mills, operating in Virginia, North Carolina and other states, use approximately 9,000,000 gallons of denatured alcohol per year in producing the finest quality of rayon cloth.

It is evident from the foregoing that the main product manufactured by distilleries is in great demand by many different manufacturers, but the distillery residue remained merely waste matter until a few years ago.

Research chemists have turned what formerly had been an obnoxious and troublesome by-product of alcohol manufacture into three valuable items. Broken down into its component parts this waste has been made to yield heat for steam production, and potash, and ammonia for fertilizers. In addition it has been found that this same distillery residue when subjected to evaporation yields a binding material which is finding considerable application in core making for foundry work.

The production of 100 pounds of alcohol by fermentation involves the formation of 95.6 pounds of carbonic gas. This gas is extensively used in "carbonating" beverages of all sorts, such as soda water, seltzer and ginger ale. Until recently this essential ingredient of soft drinks was obtained by purifying the flue gas manufactured by burning coke. Today, alcohol plants sell several million pounds of carbon dioxide annually to bottlers over the entire United States.

Alcohol is a chemical of immense industrial importance not only in New Orleans but throughout the entire world. If it were not for a plentiful supply of industrial alcohol, many of our present day comforts and necessities would be available only to the very rich.